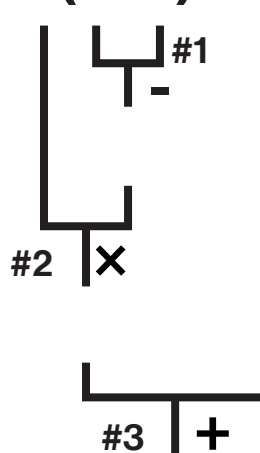# Bracketing Method

When more than two numbers are involved in an equation,
the bracketing method allows for easier step-by-step calculations
compared to attempting to do all calculations at once.
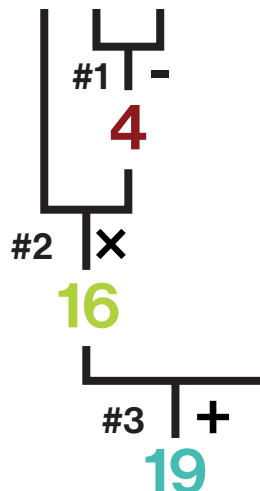
Example 1:

$$4(8-4) + 3 = x$$

1. **Determine the order of operations and set up brackets**

$$4(8-4) + 3 = x$$

#1 −

#2 ×

#3 +

2. **Calculate based on the order determined**

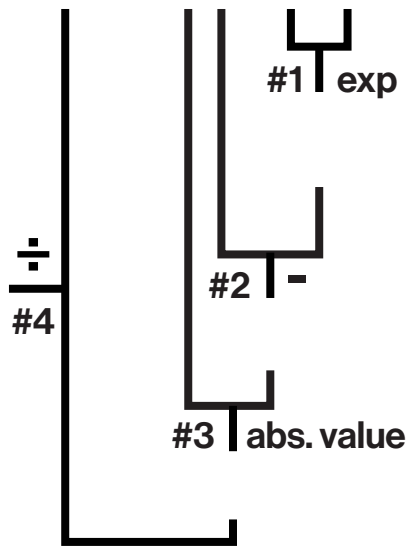$$4(8-4) + 3 = 19$$

#1 −
4

#2 ×
16

#3 +
19

Bracketing Method

Example 2:

$$(95 \div [|5 - \{5\}^2|]) = x$$

1.   Determine the order of operations and set up brackets

$$(95 \div [|5 - \{5\}^2|]) = x$$

#1 exp

#2 -

÷
#4

#3 abs. value

2.   Calculate based on the order determined

$$(95 \div [|5 - \{5\}^2|]) = 4.75$$

#1 exp

25

4.75   ÷
#4

#2 -

-20

#3 abs. value

20
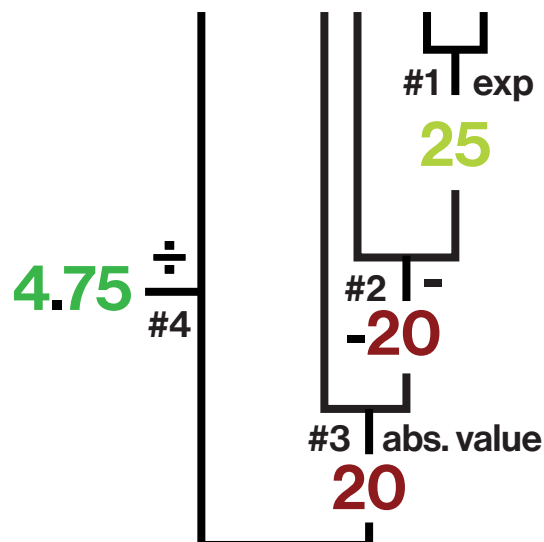
Bracketing Method

Example 3:

$$\frac{10 - 24 + 72}{24 + 38 - 60} = x$$

1.   **Determine the order of operations and set up brackets**

2.   **Calculate based on the order determined**